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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. []

CD NO.

COUNTRY Albania

DATE DISTR. 25 January 1953

SUBJECT 1. Prices and Ration of Staple Foods
in the Maliq Area
2. Taxes

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(LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. Below is a list of items followed by the price paid for them by the Albanian government and the free market price to the consumer:

Item	Government Price	Free Market Price
a. Onions	10 lek/per kilo	30 lek per kilo
b. Beans	4 lek/per kilo	80 lek per kilo
c. Cheese	45 lek/per kilo	400 lek per kilo
d. Olive Oil	28 lek/per kilo	280 lek per kilo
e. Butter	60 lek/per kilo	600 lek per kilo
f. Meat	10 lek/per kilo	110 lek per kilo
g. Olives	9 lek/per kilo	
h. Cotton	3 lek/per kilo	350 lek per kilo
i. Wool	28 lek/per kilo	
j. Shoes		3,500 lek per pair

Below is the monthly ration for heavy laborers:

a. Oil	450 grams at 50 lek per kilo
b. Sugar	600 grams at 40 lek per kilo
c. Macaroni	1,700 grams at 22 lek per kilo
d. Beans	450 grams at 14 lek per kilo
e. Meat	2,500 grams at 45 lek per kilo
f. Cheese	250 grams at 85 lek per kilo
g. Olives	250 grams at 25 lek per kilo
h. Salt	500 grams at 6 lek per kilo
i. 12 Eggs	at 25 lek per kilo

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3. To procure articles from a cooperative it is best to bring articles to exchange. Otherwise, the items are very expensive. Two kilograms of soap may be exchanged for one kilogram of butter. Two kilograms of butter may be exchanged for one meter of colored cotton cloth. Corn is sold to consumers for 13 lek per kilogram, and wheat for 15 lek per kilogram.
4. There are three classes of laborers in Albania: First Class, Second Class, and Third Class. The First Class workers receive 202 lek per day, the Second Class 180 lek per day, and the Third Class 140 lek per day. Civil servants receive 3,000 to 3,800 lek per month, and doctors receive 6,000 to 8,000 lek per month.
5. Prior to 1952 farmers had to give five kilograms of beans to the government for every 25 dynyms of land.¹ For 1952 they must give 33.5 kilograms of beans for every 85 dynyms of land. In 1951 the farmers had to give two kilograms of wool for every 45 dynyms of land. In 1952 this amount was increased to four kilograms for every 45 dynyms of land. The tax on corn and wheat, eight kilograms per dynym, has remained the same. The tax on eggs has decreased from eight per dynym to 5.5 per dynym. A person who has five animals must give 2.5 kilograms of meat.
6. Animals are also taxed according to their "work value". The work value of a horse is calculated to be 6,000 lek, and a 600 lek tax must be paid to the government. A tax of 300 lek is paid on the work value of a donkey and 600 lek on the work value of a cow. A tax of 15 lek is paid on each chicken. Those who sell wood must pay a 100 lek tax from the 600 lek that they receive for each cubic meter.
7. Bachelors 18 years of age or older must pay a tax of 200 lek per month.
8. The government keeps 3 percent of each worker's salary.

25X1 1. ☐ Comment: 1 dynym = $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

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